

# The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1343

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10. 1739.

11<sup>o</sup> 1341.

STIOUS CONSIDERATIONS on our Present In-  
terine Divisions, and on those Popular Doctrines,  
which are so industriously recommended in Speech, and  
Writing, by the Chiefs of the Malecontents.



WHEN we consider either  
the Nature of Things them-  
selves, or what the Male-  
contents are pleased to tell  
us concerning the Qualities  
necessary to such as are  
trusted with the Govern-  
ment of a State, we cannot  
doubt but that Men of Ca-  
pacities equal thereto, are

scarcely found. Yet if we give any Heed to their  
Discourses, if we allow the least Credit to the Boasts of  
Orators, the present Opposition in Great Britain  
furnish Prime Ministers to all the Courts in Eu-  
rope, and leave know to conduct, shall I say—or to perplex  
Matters at Home. I have often wonder'd, that none  
of the Weekly Lecturers of the Party have propos'd  
to spend Thanksgiving, for the Increase of Politi-  
cal among them, the rather because they are evi-  
dently made so by Inspiration; scarce One in Ten  
being gone thro' such a Course of Education, as  
would qualify him for a Clerk in one of the Offices.  
It will be always so among Hereticks in Politics  
well as in Religion. Whenever a *Jeroboam* draws  
Nations to worship Calves, he will make Priests of  
the meanest of the People; and whenever a Crew  
of false Patriots cheat the Herd into a Contempt of  
the Constitution, a brazen Forehead and a voluble  
tongue, will be all the Qualifications necessary to a  
public Speaker. But in all Cases, like *Doctrines* like  
solid Learning, and true Politics, require  
Application, and genuine Eloquence; but  
Sophistry and Madnes are to be imposed upon  
People, a Torrent of Words, a forced, frothy,  
and unmeaning Declaration, will be better received  
as an Harangue from *Demosthenes*. Such, alas!  
are the Fruits of Faction; and our Misfortune it is,  
that among us they are too common.

If it were possible for a Multitude to consider, or  
the Grofs of any Faction to reflect, they would  
plainly be never carried into those Excesses which  
destroy States, and bring the best-contrived Govern-  
ments into Confusion. If, in the first Struggles of  
War, the Commons could have foreseen the Mis-  
eries that would follow under the First and Second  
Antiquaries, and all the scandalous Reigns that  
followed; Would they have gratified their Tribunes  
the Expence of their Liberties? Would they have  
chosen Licentiousness for themselves at so dear  
Rate as entailing Slavery on their Descendants?  
Would they not rather have been content with the  
enjoyment of that Share of Liberty which may be  
had, than by grasping at more to let go all? Far  
from me to say, that the Liberties of this  
Country are in danger from a Conduct parallel to  
this: I hope, I wish, I pray, they never may be in  
danger, either from the secret Designs of a Court, or  
the desperate Effects of a Faction, calling itself a  
Whig Party. May our Constitution last as long as  
the Globe on which we tread! And may our Free-  
dom know no Period but that which awaits the  
World! But let us not be wanton, because we are  
happy! Let us not be mad, because the Government  
is under a mild! We may be in Danger from  
Wicked Ministers, 'tis true; but we are not at  
present: This is not begging the Question; the  
only putting the Question is a Proof of it. Under  
all Ministers Men's Words and Actions are nar-  
rowly pry'd into, often misconstrued; and always,  
where the least Danger is apprehended from them,  
they are punish'd. Is there any Thing like this done  
now? No. Posterity, perhaps, may say, that the  
present Ministry have been in Love with Liberty to  
Danger; and have chosen so risqué not only their  
own, but the Nation's Safety, rather than trespass  
upon the Power against that Freedom for which they  
contended when out of it. If this should be said  
in full Ground, those who are now aspersed as  
the Children of their present Aspersors, for their  
partial Fondness for Whig Principles. This, I am  
sure, is not complimenting the Ministry; but it is a

plain honest Truth, that ought to be spoke out for  
the Service of the Nation. Great Men may have as  
much Contempt as they please for the Calumnies  
thrown out against them by their Enemies; but it is  
a false Magnanimity that hazards the Well-being of  
a People for the Reputation of a few: And there-  
fore the retiring from Storms, and quitting Publick  
Stations, when there is no being at Peace in them;  
tho' it may be a Mark of good Sense, and Private  
Prudence, yet sure I am, that it is no Indication of  
Publick Spirit.

We have so often had, in the *Craftsman* and *Com-  
mon Sense*, the Picture of *Sejanus* exhibited at full  
Length, that I wonder People are not better ac-  
quainted with his Features than they seem to be. Let  
any considerate Person look into *Tacitus* or *Juvenal*;  
let them calmly weigh what the most malicious of  
Historians, and the sharpest of Satirists have been  
able to say, in order to render a Minister odious,  
and the Misery of a People under an evil Minister  
hideous; then let them look upon the present Admi-  
nistration, and upon the People. Let them consider  
what Courts of Justice have been shut up; what  
Acts of Prerogative have been done; what sanguine  
Prosecutions have been carried on; what Citizens  
have been murdered under Colour of Law; what  
Estates have been confiscated; and, on the other  
Hand, what a low, poor, servile, and dejected State  
the Commons are reduced to. After this let him  
speak: Let him tell us, if he can, that an absolute  
Silence reigns in *Westminster-Hall*; that Taxes are  
imposed by the Ministry, and levied by Dragoons;  
that Men are persecuted for Religion; and that  
every Corporation in the Kingdom is under such  
Terror, that they dare not exert their natural Spirit,  
even in the Election of Annual Magistrates. But if  
no Man can say this, if the contrary of all that I  
have suggested be true; if there is a greater Appar-  
ance of *Wealth*, *Liberty*, and a Disposition of pre-  
serving Liberty, than there ever was; What do these  
Descriptions mean? We know, as well as the Male-  
contents can tell us, that there have been Tyrants,  
Sycophants, and Oppressors of their Country; but  
does this prove, that all Kings, all Ministers, all  
Men in Power, are Tyrants, Sycophants, and Op-  
pressors, whenever mad People call them such?

No People were ever so foolish, that because Coin  
may be counterfeited, therefore the Use of Money  
ought to be abolished. On the contrary, all the Use they  
make of this is a proper Use. They are cautious in tak-  
ing Money. They first enquire whether the Metal be  
good, and then whether it is of its full Weight. Happy  
would it be for us, if they were as circumspect in Points  
of greater Importance. The Government in any Coun-  
try may force the People to take bad Money, that is,  
may oblige them to receive it for more than it is  
worth; but they cannot do this without shewing  
what they do. The Edict which does the Wrong is  
the Evidence of the Wrong; and there can be no  
manner of Doubt about it. But when wicked and  
designing Men go about to delude the People with  
false Money, they take all the Precautions that are  
possible, and exercise the utmost Stretch of Fraud in  
order to supply the Place of Authority. Then again,  
when once this counterfeit Coin is circulated, the  
Danger is in a manner over, the Guinea may be found  
naught, and what then? Either no body did it, or  
an innocent Person is suspected. This is exactly the  
Case of Oppression by Power and by Faction. When-  
ever an Administration exceeds the Bounds fix'd it by  
Law, its Excesses may be assign'd. But when a Fac-  
tion, under the Name of the People, transgress the  
Bounds of Obedience, they plead I know not what  
original Right; and when you talk to them of Law  
or Reason, they tell you the Multitude only can  
judge of either; tho' in Fact this infallible Rabble is  
at that very Time acting under the Influence of a  
Few. If, to shew them their Folly, you examine  
one or two of the Points on which they insist, and  
prove them ever so dangerous and destructive, they  
have instantly twenty Positions behind, and tho' the  
former Pieces might be false Metal, yet these they  
are sure, are very fair, bright, and full Weight, and  
therefore they will take them; and, which is much  
worse, will force others to take them, till such Time  
as Experience the Mistress of Mobs tells even these  
Wife-aces into the Secret, that all is not Gold that

glitters, but that great Assemblies may be govern'd by  
the meanest of Passions, and be as weak, as head-  
strong, and more oppressive than a few Men in Power  
possibly can. After which, Things return to their  
former State, the Multitude condemn themselves, but  
it is after they have been punished, and the Innocent,  
who have suffer'd with them, have only this Satisfac-  
tion, That they are now known to be such by all. But  
as for Reparation in Damages, that's not to be expec-  
ted. A Multitude, however in the wrong, can never be  
sued.

Our present Disturbance seems to want even the  
common Foundation. The Malecontents say our  
Country is in Danger; the Ministry say so too. But  
while the latter sit out Fleets and raise Troops to  
lessen her Danger, the former publish Papers and  
raise Mobs, I won't say, to increase it, but I wish  
they would vouchsafe to tell us for what other Pur-  
pose they can be rais'd. If a Man's House was on  
fire in the Midst of the Town, and the Folks ran  
from *Westminster* with Engines, and from t'other Side  
with Torches, I believe I could guess whom the Mas-  
ter of the House would take for his Friends. But I  
protest I must leave it to those who have more com-  
mon Sense than I, to reconcile Contrarieties, and to  
demonstrate how the Publick Peace may be promoted,  
by stirring up Confusion, Dissension and Discord in  
all publick Assemblies. Such Paradoxes as these I  
have indeed heard maintained at *Earlholme Fair*,  
by a publick Orator in a particular'd Robe; and I  
thought it well enough, because I knew the Fellow  
was in Jest, but tho' he might change his Air and his  
Gown, I doubt whether he could in that or in any  
other Place, make me believe him earnest.

There was a Time when too much Religion made  
us mad. After the Reformation, Amending, Alter-  
ing, Pulling to Pieces, Demolishing again and again,  
was the Business of those who would be thought  
godly. To do Justice and love Mercy, tho' it is the  
Religion of the Scriptures, was downright Luke-  
warmness with those who pretended to take the Scrip-  
tures for their Guide. So we first split into a Multi-  
tude of Sects; each Sect fell to damning the rest, and  
then, not without the Assistance of the common En-  
emy, we all fell to cutting of Throats about the right  
Way of Worshipping God. Whereat, if we had  
been either content with the national Church, or with  
a charitable Spirit of Forbearance in Matters of in-  
exorable Difficulty, we might have lived together  
quietly upon Earth, without Danger of disturbing  
each other on our Way to Heaven. Since the Re-  
volution, the same thing has happen'd in Politics.  
What all wise Men thought reasonable in a Case of  
Necessity, some Madmen would have us think expe-  
dient whenever they are out of Humour; and tho'  
we have a Constitution, which they themselves admit  
to be the best, and which is of much more Conse-  
quence to us, the most practicable Form that ever  
was invented; yet at every Turn we must believe  
that this excellent Constitution is out of Order, purely  
to give these People an Opportunity of mending it,  
and in the mean time all the real Business of the Go-  
vernment must stand still. For my part, I do not see  
why we should think that either the State or the  
Church is always in Danger, or believe, without any  
Evidence to support it, that our Governors are the  
only People who are everlastingly in the wrong. To  
say that Governors in either are infallible, is absurd  
and dangerous; nor can any Reason be assign'd why  
ascribing Infallibility to any other Set of People would  
not be absurd and dangerous also. Yet the Malecontents  
must assume this Infallibility to themselves, or they  
must suffer us to examine their Pretences by the same  
Rules by which they examine others, and believe or  
disbelieve them on the same Evidence, which is all  
that the Friends of the Ministry contend for. These  
pretended Patriots to carry their Point have treated  
the Crown with Indecency, have disputed the Au-  
thority of the Legislature, and are daily appealing to  
the People, as if the Government was dissolved.  
Whereas those who defend the Administration, de-  
fend at the same time the Constitution, the known  
Laws and Liberties of Freemen, by which they own  
themselves to be at once protected and bound, and  
from which they would think it the greatest Injury to  
be free. For it is their Sentiment, that the Liberty  
at which the Opposition aims (if we are to measure  
their



their Sentiments by their Words, is not a Liberty opposed to Oppression, but to Government; not a Freedom from the Will of Men, but from the Laws: That is, such a Liberty as would be a Burthen, and such a Freedom as could not subsist, but would infallibly lead us back again to that Bondage, which neither we, nor our Fathers could bear.

I must confess, that Discourses of this Sort are very unseasonable, and very impertinent, If we look abroad and consider the Danger we are in from the overgrown Power and ambitious Spirit of some of our Neighbours; but then if we look at home, and consider the much greater Danger we are in from the Calumnies and Clamours of disappointed and evil-meaning Men, such Discourses must appear not reasonable only, but necessary. It is this must be my Excuse, both for the Matter and Method of this Paper. Those who undertake to cure the Sick must regulate their Remedies by the Symptoms of the Disease; and whoever undertakes to regulate mistaken Notions, when spread among a People, must take the same Way in Eradicating which was used in Sewing them. The present Humour of Writing and Reading Politicks hath been too long perverted to base and black Purposes. It would be of infinite Service to the State, if Men thoroughly versed in that Science would give their Thoughts to the Publick; in such a Case Truth would by degrees force her Way, and Men would be obliged either to act right, or to own themselves in the wrong. What I do is my best, and done with a good Intention. I have in this Paper endeavour'd to shew how foolish and injudicious our intestine Divisions are, at some proper Opportunity I shall endeavour to demonstrate that Rectitude and Wisdom which every Impartial Person may discover in our publick Measures, by considering their Nature, and the Motives on which they are visibly founded.

R. FREEMAN

Venice, Sept. 30.

ON the 22d of July last the Bashaw of Aleppo sent an Express to the Grand Signior to acquaint him of the Progress of Kouli Kan in the Dominions of the Great Mogul; that the latter has been totally routed, and oblig'd to surrender himself to Kouli Kan's Mercy, who was however so generous as to restore him to his Throne upon his paying him a certain annual Tribute: That the latter retir'd afterwards to Agra, where he fortify'd himself again; which oblig'd Kouli Kan to attack him again, and that the said City and the whole Province of Indostan had submitted to the victorious Arms of Kouli Kan, and own'd him for their Sovereign.

Caminieck, Sept. 16. As soon as the Fortress of Choczim surrender'd to Count Munich, his Eminence order'd Crosses to be erect'd upon all the Turkish Mosques there, and after having put a Garrison into the Citadel, granted the Turks 4 Days Time to retire.

Stockholm, Sept. 25. Mr. Burnaby, his Britannick Majesty's Secretary to this Court arriv'd here the 22d Instant, and has notify'd his Arrival to all the Foreign Ministers here.

Dresden, Oct. 9. N. S. By an Estafette lately arriv'd with Letters to Count Wratislaw and M. Kyserling, the Imperial and Russian Ministers, we are inform'd, that a Peace was agreed on the 18th of September N. S. at the Grand Vizier's Quarters before Belgrade, between the Czarina and the Porte, but have no Account of the Conditions. These Advices add, that Count Munich was arriv'd at Jassi.

#### HOME PORTS.

Dublin, Sept. 27. On the 25th arriv'd the Elizabeth, Archer, from Rotterdam; the Homer, Neville, from London: On the 26th, the Howel, Nicholson, from Whitehaven for Virginia: On the 27th, the Speedwell, Montgomery, from Air for Rotterdam; the True Briton, Thornton, from Antigua. On the 22d sail'd the Ormond's Success, Martin, for Madeira and St Christopher's: On the 24th, the Prince of Orange, Sears, for Mount's-bay and Venice; the King George, French, for Rochelle; the Mary, Mercer, for Antigua; the St. Mark, Kirivan, for Gibraltar; the Anna Maria, Masse, for St. Ubes; the Prosperous Betty, Stubbs, for Nantes.

Portsmouth, Oct. 8. Yesterday came to Spithead the Warcham, Redwood, from Barbados; the Dolphin, Rhymes, from London for Barbados; the Oliver, Pain, from London for Antigua; and this Day the Hicor, Sanders, from South Carolina and Southampton for Rotterdam. Sail'd the Success, Towns- end, for Oporto; and the John and Dinah, Watton, for North Yarmouth. Arriv'd this Day the Dorothy, Douglas, from Antigua.

Deal, Oct. 8. Wind N. E. Remain his Majesty's Ships the Argyle, Alderney, Terrible, Eleanor, and Cumberland; with the Tenders, and Merchant-ships, as in my last. Came down the Mary, Paxton, for Jamaica. Arriv'd the Judith, Holland, from Barbados; and the Frederick, Loney, from Virginia. Gravesend, Oct. 8. Pass'd by the George and William, Aufell, and the Callinbird, Addison, from Petersburg; the White Pidgeon, Courier, from Bremen; the Mary, Worms, and the John, Fagan, from Hamburg; the Prince William, Hinds, from Rotterdam.

#### Arriv'd

At Dover, the Ellis, Nown, and the Hannah, Turner, from Jamaica.

The Lancaster, Capt. Walker, from Lancaster for Jamaica, was spoke with the 24th of September last, about 20 Leagues off of Cape Clear, all well on Board.

#### L O N D O N.

The William and Mary, Collinder, bound from Cork for Bourdeaux, is taken by a Spaniard and carried into St. Sebastian.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleas'd to appoint Capt. Robert Trevor to be Captain of the Buckingham in the Room of Capt. Francis Piercy, who has resign'd on account of his great Age and ill State of Health.

Their Lordships were likewise pleas'd to appoint Mr. Edgumbe, Son to Richard Edgumbe, Esq; Member of Parliament for Leith, to be Lieutenant of the Superbe; and he was sworn in and receiv'd his Commission accordingly.

Last Night his Excellency Horace Walpole, his Majesty's Ambassador to the States General, with his Lady and Family, arriv'd at his House at Whitehall. And

This Day his Excellency will wait on his Majesty at Kensington.

A few Days since, the Rev. Mr. Wiles, a Presbyterian Teacher at Badow near Chelmsford, conform'd to the Articles of the Church of England, was ordain'd a Deacon by the Bishop of London, and on Sunday last was Sermon, preach'd at Rotten Row Church.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	04 32	05 11

Bank Stock 139 1-half to 3-4ths. India 155. South Sea 94. Old Annuity 109 1-8th. New ditto 107 1-8th to 1 1/4th. Three per Cent. 98 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-8th. Five per Cent. ditto 94. Royal Assurance 90 1-half. London Assurance 113 3-8ths. African 12 1-half. India Bonds 21. 191. Premium. South Sea ditto 18 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 8 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 51 7 s.

This Day is Publish'd,

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Of the Loure, Delphin, Variorum, Elsevir, and other fine Editions of the Classics; the best Editions of the Fathers; Divinity, Dictionaries, and Lexicons in all Languages; Philosophy, Natural History, Physick, Mathematicks, Painting, and Architecture; Civil and Canon Law; a large Collection of the Common Law, and a great Number of Law Manuscripts; several of the Byzantine Historians, Voyages and Travels; the Histories of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and other Kingdoms; but more particularly, those relating to Great Britain and Ireland, in English, French, and Latin: The History of the different Counties of England: Likewise, a great Number of the best Italian and Spanish Books; also above Ten Thousand Pedigrees of most of the ancient Families in England, very accurately Drawn, and curiously Illuminated, some of them being upon Vellum; and also several other Manuscripts of Heraldry, Antiquities, and other Subjects.

The Whole being a very Curious Collection, and in good Condition, will begin to be sold by AUCTION (without any Reserve) at the Bedford Coffee-house, under the Piazza, Covent-Garden, on Monday the 22d of October, 1739.

By WILLIAM SHROPSHIRE, Bookseller.

Beginning every Evening at Five o'Clock, and to continue till all are sold.

CATALOGUES to be had of Mr. Osborne, in Gray's Inn; Mr. Strahan, in Cornhill; Mr. Lewis, in Covent-Garden; Mr. Jackson, in Pall-Mall; Mr. Shropshire, in New Bond-street; Mr. Steene, in Temple-Lane; Mr. Atkinson, in Lincoln's Inn; and at the Place of Sale.

This Day is published,  
(Price Six-Pence)

NUMBER II. of Vol. IV.

**MEMOIRS of the ROYAL SOCIETY**  
Being a new Abridgment of the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS: Giving an Account of the Undertakings, Studies, and Labours of the Learned and Ingenious in that Illustrious Society in the Year 1665, to the Year 1735 inclusive.

The Whole carefully abridg'd from the Originals, and Order of Time regularly observ'd, with a Translation of the LATIN TRACTS, and the Theoretical Parts apply'd to Practical Uses; also an Explanation of the Terms of Art which occur in the Course of the Work.

This Work having been perus'd by several learned and ingenious Gentlemen, Subscribers thereto, and particularly the Reverend J. T. Desaguliers, L.L.D. F.R.S. Caplan to His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES; they have approved and recommended the same, as a Performance of general Use to the Publick, and worthy the Perusal of Mathematicians, Artificers, Tradesmen, &c. for their Improvement, in various Branches of Business.

By Mr. BADDAM.

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The most extraordinary Rheumatism, and all Rheumatic Pains, fixed or wandering, in the Limbs or other Parts, infallibly, and instantly cur'd without pain, or the least Trouble or Disorder.

**BY** incomparable Chymical Drops, which at once entirely free the Patient from the Distemper; for they immediately restore a due and equal Circulation to the Fluids in the minutest Canals, by dissolving and attenuating and subduing the pernicious Lector, or viscid Humour which occasions all the Torment, in such that all Manner of Pains, though ever so violent, putrid, vanishes, to the Admiration of all who have taken them, could not believe it in the Power of Medicine to give so sudden, and seemingly miraculous Ease, till happily convinced by their own Experience.

Hundreds who had been miserably afflicted with the Rheumatism many Years, and try'd most other Remedies, in vain have been instantly cured by these most excellent Drops, which were never once known to fail. They are agreeable to Nature, and for Safety might be given to an Infant, and are to be had only at Jacob's Coffee-house against the Angel and Gun Tavern in Broad-street behind the Royal Exchange, in a Bottle, with Directions.

The most Fam'd and long Experienced Chymical Drops For ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS.

That have been Sold, for many Years, and with uncommon Success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. Parry, and his Predecessors, in Bond's Head-Court, Fleet-street; and, since Mr. Parry's Death, two Brothers, and still are sold only by Mr. Read for 3 s. 6 d. a Vial, at his House in White-Fryars. (N. B. To be in just by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-street, and it is the great Corner House in White-Fryars.)

READ, in great Letters, is wrote over the Door. They are a most Incomparable and never-failing Medicine for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the most confirmed ASTHMA of the longest standing. And of all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, even when far advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.

**FOR** their Virtues vastly exceed any Thing that ever was published, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worst Asthma's and Consumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most violent Fit of an Asthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breath, and immediately disengage the Lungs, without danger of taking Cold, or admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of Acrimony in the Throat, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibres, and enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they regularly and quickly Cure the most obstinate Asthma of the longest standing. They specify and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Consumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obstructions of the Breast, and Lungs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Spitting, and all the usual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Consumption; and, if taken in time, will infallibly prevent one when seated. They are also exceedingly nutritive and strengthening to Persons of weakly Constitutions, and have no other sensible Operation than as nourishment of Blood, and well known to be the most sovereign Remedy in the World for those troublesome spending Coughs, which many are severely troubled with Night and Morning; and also for the Chin Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children; during which Time, is so agreeable, and so few Drops to a Doz, and Children take them with Pleasure, and without any Interruption.

In short, these unparalleled Chymical Drops are the most infallible Remedy that ever was known (and which is the faint Efforts of all Counterfeits or Imitations) for the Asthma's above-mentioned, and allowed to be so by the most judicious amongst the Learned in Physick; and confirmed by the largest Experience in private Practice, and the most Publick for Common Good.

L O N D O N

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